1:Radin E-5 (1908-1913) 1923
NP12 Winnebago NP12

c. Four lodges once left the main tribe at Prairie du Chien or MacGregor, Wisconsin, and never returned. This happened after all the other tribes had leagued together against the Winnebago. The reason these four lodges left the Winnebago was because they were afraid that war might break out again. Some people believe that the Oto

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FIG. 1. SECTIONAL MAP OF WISCONSIN, GIVING THE LOCATIONS OF SOME OF THE OLD VILLAGES.

EXPLANATION OF MAP.

[The numbers on the map indicate the locations of some of the Wisconsin Winnebago villages.]

1. Doty Island village, 1834-1933.
2. Portage village, 1797-1833.
3. Black Wolf village, 1829.
4. Kinnikinic village, 1816.
5. Barneveld village, 1780.
6. Rush Lake village.
7. Yellow Thunder village, 1829-32.
8. Sacred village, 1827.
9. Old Gray-headed Decorah village, 1793.
10. Big Fox village, 1832.
11. Waterloo village.
12. Iron Walker village.
13. Little Priest village, 1832.
Whirling Thunder village, 1836.
14. Kurraymaroo's village, 1832.
15. Spotted Arm village.
16. Dayton village.
17. White Crow village, 1832.
18. Chonkoka village, 1816.
White Crow village, 1832.
19. Old Gray-headed Decorah village, 1793-1836.
20. Yellow Thunder's party.
21. Kurraymaroo village, 1833-42.
22. Sacred village, 1827.
23. Washington Decorah village 1832.
24. Buzzard Decorah village, 1797.
One-eyed Decorah village, 1832.
25. Little Decorah village, 1857.
26. Big Hawk village, Pike Lake.

are this last branch, for they speak the same language with but few differences and use many old words that the Winnebago employed long ago but have now given up.

d. Some lodges left the tribe never to return. Some say there were four, others give different numbers (of long lodges). Some say only one lodge. My uncle used to say that there were four. "I think that it is believed that they went to the east," he said.